

ATTACHMENT C-1
Categories of TDH Programs and Brief Statements of Purpose

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
<u>Health Care Safety Net</u>	
Adult Hemophilia Assistance Program	To provide financial assistance to medically eligible hemophilia clients age 21 and older. Currently only covers reimbursement for blood factor.
Audiology Services (aka PACT)	To find, as early as possible, all children with sensory deficits.
Bureau for Budget and Support (HCF)*	To pay HMO and NHIC claims for services provided to the Medicaid population for both managed care and fee-for-service providers. Also, to process payment to hospitals participating in the disproportionate share hospital program for services provided to the indigent population.
Bureau of Information Resources (HCF)	To maintain the state technology interface between Health Care Financing bureaus and multiple Medicaid contractors/customers and service providers in support of purchasing health care services.
Bureau of Managed Care (HCF)	To implement and administer the Medicaid Managed Care program services.
Bureau of Reimbursement Analysis and Contract Compliance (HCF)	In support of health care services, to oversee the setting of rates for several Medicaid services, including rates for in- and out-patient hospital disproportionate share, physician, Home Health, and Texas Health Steps. Also to oversee and monitor contract compliance for Medicaid contractors (enrollment broker, claims administration, network administration, etc.)
Bureau of Statistics and Analysis (HCF)	In direct support of the purchase of Medicaid services, to analyze claims payments and Medicaid policy outcomes; to perform the HCFA required enrollment forecast, including actuarial analysis for Medicaid Managed Care programs, cost out program initiatives and negotiate premiums with contractors.
Case Management — Children with Special Health Care Needs	To provide comprehensive case management in assisting eligible recipients gain access to medically necessary and appropriate medical, social, educational, and other services.
Case Management — PWI (Pregnant Women & Infants)	To reduce morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and infants by encouraging the use of cost-effective medical care and making referrals to appropriate providers.
Case Management — Texas Health Steps	To provide comprehensive case management to Texas Health Steps (EPSDT) clients (aged 1-21 years) who have health risks or conditions.
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Bureau	To provide basic health insurance coverage for un-insured children who don't qualify for Medicaid.
Children with Special Health Care Needs Program (formerly Chronically Ill and Disabled Children's Services)	To support children with special health care needs and their families through the purchase of health services, community support activities (including training on Children With Special Health Care Needs and family-centered practices), quality assurance, and improving systems of care.

* Deputyship for Health Care Financing

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Health Care Safety Net	
Client Services Division (HCF)	To assist and inform Medicaid clients via the Medicaid hotline to respond to inquiries about Medicaid services; to coordinate client and contractor relations regarding policies, and to conduct medical and administrative client reviews and appeals.
Dental Health	To provide services through school sealant programs, clinics, and fee-for-service voucher programs. Also, to act as the policy arm of the dental Texas Health Steps Program.
Epilepsy Program	To provide for medical and non-medical needs of eligible persons, which include diagnosis and treatment of medical condition, management of continuity of care, and integration of personal, social support and vocational service into the treatment plan.
Family Planning	To assist low income Texans in achieving their family planning goals, improving their health, and reducing poor pregnancy outcomes.
Immunization Division	To provide vaccines for local health departments/districts, regional field offices, and other providers of vaccinations. Other functions include vaccine-preventable disease surveillance and outbreak control activities.
Indigent Health Care	To administer state assistance funds to County Indigent Health Care Program counties (i.e., those that are not fully served by a public hospital or hospital district) that spend more than 10 percent of their general revenue tax levy on mandatory services to eligible county residents.
Kidney Health Care	To contract with facilities to provide dialysis and related treatment to eligible recipients; to enter into pharmacy provider agreements to reimburse pharmacies for covered drugs and products; to reimburse covered drugs and transportation for clients; to work with the community to develop and implement prevention/intervention projects that target individuals at a high risk of developing kidney disease and providing health care and education aimed at preventing or delaying the onset of end-stage renal disease.
Medical Appeals and Provider Relations Division (HCF)	In direct support of the purchase of health care services, to oversee the appeals and complaints from provider networks that provide Medicaid services to eligible populations (oversees appeals and complaints for fee-for-service and Medicaid managed care programs).
Medical Transportation Program (MTP)	To ensure that transportation to allowable health care program medical services is available for all eligible (Medicaid, CSHCN-CIDC, and TICP) clients in the state who have no other means of transportation. To further reduce or eliminate barriers to specialized health care services not readily available in certain areas, MTP now provides meals and lodging services to eligible individuals ages 0-20 when deemed medically necessary.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Health Care Safety Net	
Medically Dependent Children Program (MDCP)	To provide help for parents and primary caregivers to maintain their children with disabilities in their own home and prevent unnecessary institutionalization of children with disabilities. MDCP provides respite for parents and primary caregivers by paying for in-home, and out-of-home community based nursing care.
Policy Initiatives Division (HCF)	In direct support of the purchase of health care services, to develop, monitor, plan, and coordinate policies for acute care services in the Medicaid program and to monitor the utilization of Medicaid services.
Primary Health Care Program	To enable communities to identify, design, and implement comprehensive primary care services for the medically indigent persons in communities across Texas. Rider 55 (76 th Legislature) narrowed the focus of the program to direct services only.
South Texas Hospital	To provide inpatient and outpatient care for treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, as well as endocrinology, internal medicine, general surgery, and women's health services. Primarily serves residents of Cameron, Starr, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties, though tuberculosis treatment extends to most counties bounded by Webb, Bexar, and Victoria Counties.
Texas Center for Infectious Diseases	To provide medical care to acute tuberculosis patients; to coordinate acute care services such as surgery, intensive care, sophisticated diagnostics, and emergency care with other hospitals such as the University of Texas Health Center and Southeast Baptist Hospital in San Antonio.
Texas Health Steps (EPSDT)	To provide early and periodic screening and diagnosis of eligible Medicaid recipients under age 21 to ascertain physical and mental defects and to provide and purchase treatment to correct or ameliorate defects and chronic conditions found.
Texas Health Steps – Dental	To provide preventive, emergency and therapeutic dental services to Medicaid eligible Texans under 21 years of age.
Bureau of Vendor Drugs	To provide outpatient medications as prescribed by treating physicians to Medicaid eligible Texans.
WIC — Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children	To provide supplemental foods and nutrition education. The program also serves as an adjunct to good health care, during critical times of growth and development to prevent the occurrence of health problems (including drug abuse) and improve the health of these persons.
WIC Farmers Market	To provide additional resources in the form of fresh, nutritious, unprepared foods (fruits and vegetables) from farmers' markets to women, infants, and children who are nutritionally at risk and who are participating in WIC. To expand the awareness, use of, and sales at farmers' markets.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Public Health Expertise	
Adult Health — Put Prevention into Practice	To promote and establish the practice of clinical prevention activities (including risk assessment, screening, and preventive education and counseling) in primary health care settings.
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	To collect behavioral risk factor data statewide. Focus is now on collecting data at the community level.
Cancer Registry Division	To maintain a population-based Texas cancer registry in order to collect and analyze cancer incidence and mortality data to monitor and reduce cancer burden in Texas.
Child Fatality Review Team	To encourage the development of local child fatality review teams around the state. Local teams are multi-disciplinary and multi-agency panels that review all child deaths and as a group determine how and why children are dying in communities.
Community & Worksite Wellness Program	To promote policy and environmental change strategies for physical activity and nutrition to prevent heart disease, diabetes, and cancers.
Community Health Provider Resources	To improve access to primary medical, dental, and mental health care for all Texans through recruitment and retention of health care professionals for medically underserved areas.
Community Mobilization (in CPH)	To serve as the catalyst in mobilizing community-level efforts to build local infrastructure (local boards of health), and to conduct community assessments, program planning, and program evaluation for the improvement of health status.
Public Health Professional Education (CME)	To provide public and private health professionals with current, accurate, and practical information regarding the status of health conditions in Texas and the recommendations for preventing adverse public health conditions in Texas.
Emergency Preparedness Division	To ensure appropriate public health and medical care in the event of natural or technological emergencies and increase the ability of local jurisdictions to respond to and recover from emergencies. EPD helps cities and counties to manage and respond to disasters and emergencies by helping them develop emergency management plans and multi-victim drills to test those plans. Within EPD, the Critical Incident Stress Management Network provides a resource for minimizing the harmful effects of job related stress on emergency personnel through crisis intervention and counseling.
Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology Division	To assess public health impact of environmental exposures and to make recommendations related to reducing exposures and protecting the public's health. Also addresses occupational disease conditions as part of environmental hazards.
Epidemiology Research and Evaluation Section	To facilitate the research and evaluation needs of all Associateship for Disease Control and Prevention programs. Section staff provides consultation in epidemiological and biostatistical methods, study design, survey research, program evaluation methods, geographic information systems, and data management, analysis, and interpretation.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Public Health Expertise	
Health Communications	To provide health communications products and services that educate, motivate, and support a healthier Texas; to provide technical assistance to TDH programs in developing and using health information and outreach materials, messages, and campaigns.
Health Professions Resource Center	To establish a comprehensive health professions resource center for the collection and analysis of educational and employment trends for health professions, under the guidance of the Texas Statewide Health Coordinating Council.
Infectious Disease Epidemiology & Surveillance	To prevent and reduce infectious disease morbidity and mortality in people in Texas through surveillance of communicable disease and investigation of infectious disease outbreaks.
Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance	To learn about the epidemiology of injuries in the state. The program focuses on injury epidemiology and surveillance activities
Lab — Quality and Regulatory Affairs	To insure that the laboratory complies with federal, state, and local regulations that affect each of these programs and to take the lead in improving quality and customer service within the bureau.
Lab — Environmental Sciences Division	To test public drinking water supplies for harmful chemicals and organic materials and to certify other laboratories that test drinking water. The division also tests for harmful substances in consumer products.
Lab — Biochemistry and Genetics Division	To provide prenatal and other genetic testing to health department clinics and other providers who are unable to secure these tests in a cost effective manner.
Lab – Microbiological Services Division	To provide diagnostic and reference testing for hospitals, reference laboratories, physicians, and TDH programs in the areas of bacteriology, parasitology serology/immunology, virology, and entomology.
Lab—Support Services	To provide bureau-wide operational and administrative functions and personnel functions.
Neural Tube Defects	The Texas Neural Tube Defects Project consists of three components: surveillance, intervention, and a case-control study. The Project is responsible for identifying risk factors for concurrent NTDs (case-control study) and reducing the incidence of recurrent NTDs along the border (folic acid intervention).
Office of Border Health	To enhance and coordinate agency efforts to promote and protect the health of border residents by reducing community, occupational, and environmental health hazards along the Texas-Mexico border, in collaboration with communities and U.S. and Mexican local, state, and federal entities.
Office of Communications	To promote improvements in public health through internal and external communications, consultation, and training for TDH programs, including communication systems design and implementation.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Public Health Expertise	
Office of Language Services	To provide translation of English documents and interpreting services for non-English speaking clients of TDH.
Office of Minority Health and Cultural Competency	To develop minority health initiatives, including bilingual communications; to assume a leadership role by working or contracting with state and federal agencies, universities, private interest groups, communities, foundations, and offices of minority health.
Office of Policy & Planning — Data Development and Management Division	To develop policy and program planning tools based on data available from TDH programs and from other health related sources; to develop methods to integrate databases and data systems for improved health outcomes measurement; to implement the hospital reporting requirements under the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 311 regarding financial, utilization, and community benefits information.
Office of Policy & Planning — Health Demographics & Forecasting	To provide demographic, caseload forecasting, and other statistical support to the agency planning activities.
Office of Policy & Planning — Planning and Policy Analysis	To staff the Statewide Health Coordinating Council and assist in preparation of the State Health Plan (a six year plan with biennial updates); to coordinate strategic planning for the agency, including performance measure definition, ensuring that all elements of the mandated strategic plan occur, and producing the strategic plan document; to coordinate TDH participation in preparation of HHSC coordinated strategic plan; to coordinate preparation of comprehensive strategic and operational plan. Additionally, to conduct ad hoc policy and planning functions for the agency related to special topics.
Public Health Nursing (In COPH)	To promote the advancement of competency-based nursing practice grounded in the core function of public health assessment policy development and assurance.
Public Health Promotion	To provide technical assistance to programs to improve the quality of health promotion services and to improve community health; the focus is on public health promotion policy, planning, and programming.
Quality Assurance Monitoring	To standardize, coordinate and streamline monitoring process for programs at TDH.
Research and Public Health Assessment Division	Development and design of data collection tools/systems for reporting and epidemiology on women, infant, children, and children with special health care needs.
Texas Poison Center Network	To provide poison control services.
Texas Volunteer Health Corps (Texas Alliance for Healthier Communities)	To promote the use of volunteers in providing public health services. The Texas Volunteer Health Corps encourages the use of volunteers to promote and provide preventive health efforts. Specific volunteer initiatives include: VISTA Volunteers; Baby Bundles; Neighborhood Check-Up; volunteers working in TDH Programs; Seniors Program; Volunteer Mailroom and the Texas Alliance for Healthier Communities.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Public Health Expertise	
Vital Statistics — Records Service/Request Processing Division	To provide customers with direct record services via mail, telephone, electronic, and walk-in avenues through the issuance of information relating to certified copies of birth, death, and fetal death certificates; the filing of supplemental records based on adoption, amendments to birth, death, or fetal death records, court ordered name change, delayed birth and death record filings, or paternity determination; the issuance of disinterment permits; the verification of marriage and divorce data; and the verification of birth, death, and fetal death information; the issuance of supplies to local registration officials, hospitals, and funeral directors; and the issuance of duplicate copies of all supplemental records to local registration officials insuring an accurate dual registration system.
Vital Statistics – Statistical Services Division	To develop, analyze, and distribute public health data derived from records of vital events. Vital events include births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages, divorces, and child fatalities.
Vital Statistics—Vital Registration Division	To register original vital records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the State of Texas.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
<u>Condition-specific Programs</u>	
Abstinence Education Program	To enable the State to provide abstinence education, and at the option of the State, where appropriate, mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity with a focus on those groups which are most likely to bear children out-of-wedlock.
Adult Health — Alzheimer's Disease	To establish support services to aid victims of Alzheimer's and related disorders and their caregivers, to encourage research into the cause, prevention, treatment, and care of victims of Alzheimer's and related disorders.
Adult Health — Comprehensive Cancer Control Program	To improve and expand the collaborative efforts already in place among cancer control stakeholders in Texas; increase the use of the Texas Cancer Plan as the statewide document directing cancer control efforts; develop a data-driven and science-based process for prioritizing the elements of the Texas Cancer Plan; and disseminate the information available to local communities and provide technical assistance to communities working on local cancer control efforts.
Adult Health — Osteoporosis Education and Awareness Program	To educate public about causes of and risk factors for osteoporosis by promoting the awareness and importance of early detection and prevention and identifying the most cost effective treatment options. Staffs Osteoporosis Advisory Council.
Adult Health — Prostate Cancer Education Program	To educate the public on health benefits of early detection, prevention, and treatment of prostate cancer. Staffs Prostate Cancer Advisory Committee.
Animal Control Officer Training	To train animal shelter personnel in animal health and disease control, humane care and treatment of animals, control of animals in an animal shelter, and the transportation of animals.
Baby Love Hotline	To promote access to prenatal care for pregnant women, and, reduce infant mortality as a result of this accessibility to care; statewide information and referral (I&R) line provides information on programs under the Associateship for Community Health Resources and Development (CHRD); referrals include, but are not limited to, services provided by these programs. In addition, this line provides I&R on public/private providers of health and human services provided by the Texas Department of Health.
Birth Defects Monitoring	To administer a statewide birth defects registry; to perform cluster and special investigations; to provide referral of affected families to services; to ensure confidentiality of cases and families; to ensure inter-agency cooperation; to engage in research and prevention activities; to provide access to data for outside researchers.
Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program	To reduce mortality from breast and cervical cancers by providing contract monitoring, training, quality assurance, data management and analysis, and evaluation of program services for contractors.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Condition-specific Programs	
Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke Program	To coordinate and promote effective statewide and local initiatives for prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease and stroke. Staffs the Council on Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke.
Childhood Lead Prevention	To provide surveillance of the blood levels of children screened through Texas Health Steps and Title V; to provide intervention and prevention services for those identified with high lead levels; and to establish statewide guidelines for childhood lead screening.
Diabetes — BRFSS Diabetes Addition	To evaluate existing programs and identify geographic areas for future diabetes programs by developing a comprehensive system to define and monitor the burden of diabetes through analysis and reporting of data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).
Diabetes — CATCH/ Eye Disease Program/ Council	The Eye Disease Program provides initial and annual dilated funduscopy eye exams at no charge for persons with Type 1 diabetes who are 18 years of age or older and all persons with Type 2 diabetes who meet established TDH income criteria. The Child and Adult Trial for Cardiovascular Health (CATCH) is a school based program that provides health curricula, which promotes physical fitness and improved eating habits. The Diabetes Council provides medical and health care professionals with education and training; develops model programs for patient education and successful case management; provides public awareness, education and training programs, community education training, and self-management techniques designed to empower and enhance the individual's participation in his/her treatment.
Fluoridation Program	To implement and maintain fluoridation of community water systems.
Genetics Program (Bureau of Children's Health)	To provide and maintain a well-coordinated statewide network of human genetics services in order to insure the provision of genetics services to Title V population; to educate health care professional and the public regarding genetics testing and the benefits of genetic services; to provide clinical services in the El Paso area.
Hansen's Disease	To prevent the spread of Hansen's Disease by providing outpatient services to clients with the disease in their own community. Clients may be treated by a local private provider or through established outpatient clinics.
Hantavirus and Emerging Diseases	To investigate and control Hantavirus and other emerging diseases within the state of Texas.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
<u>Condition-specific Programs</u>	
HIV/STD—Epidemiology	To provide active and passive HIV/AIDS and STD disease and health status surveillance for the state of Texas. To collect, maintain, analyze, interpret, and disseminate epidemiological data on HIV/AIDS and STD disease morbidity and mortality in Texas. To collect, analyze, maintain and disseminate data on the numbers and types of health services provided to HIV/AIDS patients, persons accessing HIV counseling and testing services and persons provided health education and risk reduction services. To conduct evaluations of HIV/STD prevention and services programs and activities.
HIV/STD—Health Resources	The STD components of the program initially exist to control and prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, prior to the advent of HIV/AIDS. When the AIDS epidemic was recognized, the AIDS Division was created to address the control and prevention of AIDS and HIV infection. Senate Bill 959 established the Texas Department of Health as the primary resource for HIV education, prevention, risk reduction materials, policies, and information in Texas. The Bill also directed the Texas Department of Health to establish and administer a state grant program to nonprofit community organizations for: HIV education, prevention, and risk reduction programs and treatment, health, and social service programs for persons with HIV infection.
HIV/STD—Medication	To provide medication to treat HIV disease or prevent serious deterioration of health arising from HIV disease in eligible individuals, including medications for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections. As HIV treatment advances have occurred and resources permitted, we have expanded to cover 36 drugs with 83 different dosage combinations.
Newborn Screening Case Management	The program identifies infants who have certain serious birth defects and gives them early treatment to prevent serious complications. An active follow-up system is maintained on all abnormal reports. The program screens for the following: PKU, galactosemia, hemoglobinopathies, hypothyroidism, congenital adrenal hyperplasia
Oral Rabies and Vaccination Program	To contain or reduce the spread of epizootic rabies in susceptible wildlife populations using oral rabies vaccine. Successful completion of the program will save health care dollars and prevent the further loss of human life to canine and gray fox strains of the rabies virus.
Public Health Nutrition Program	To provide nutrition technical assistance and training to public health professionals; to provide individual nutrition counseling to high-risk clients in TDH regional clinics; to monitor local agency WIC projects.
Refugee Health Screening	The present program includes a treatment component, in addition to identification and referral, specifically for intestinal parasites. Also, immunizations needed for adjustment of status to permanent legal resident can be provided to refugees beyond the original 90 days after arrival, which is the limit for (funded) health assessment services in general.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Condition-specific Programs	
School Health Program	To administer contracts for school-based health centers for the delivery of conventional health services and the prevention of emerging health threats specific to the school district, ensuring that local community values are reflected in the operation of each center and in the provision of health education. To provide School Health Specialists that set up or provide training for vision and hearing screenings and other professional development opportunities for school nurses, administrators, counselors, physical education staff. To facilitate scoliosis screenings for students.
Take Time for Kids (TTFK)	To decrease child abuse and to promote child health and safety by providing ten train-the-trainer parent education workshops statewide, by awarding grants to sustain TTFK in communities, by promoting parent education in the workplace, by developing and distributing educational materials (including the TTFK magazine).
Texas Breastfeeding Initiative	To increase breastfeeding rates in Texas to meet national objectives of 75% breastfeeding at hospital discharge and 50% still breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum. The Texas Breastfeeding Initiative informs, educates, and empowers the community through the following projects: Mother-Friendly Worksite Initiative, various breastfeeding trainings, Texas Ten Steps Hospital Program, Texas Position Statement on Infant Feeding, Texas Breastfeeding Summit, physician outreach project, volunteer peer counselor program, National Breastfeeding Mediawatch Campaign, and the Community Action Kit.
Title V Population Based Services	To establish pilot projects for the development of community-originated population-based services to the MCH populations in Texas and to build the TDH infrastructure for support of those services.
Tobacco Prevention and Control	To promote and conduct tobacco prevention and control activities on the state and local levels.
Traffic Safety Program (aka Safe Riders)	To increase use of child safety seats in order to decrease deaths of children in motor vehicle crashes, the major killer of children 14 and under.
Tuberculosis Education Center	To provide professional consultation and continuing education for professionals treating tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.
Tuberculosis Elimination	To control then move towards eradication of tuberculosis from Texas. The program has begun to move the elimination phase in several areas of the state. In the urban and border areas, control and reduction of morbidity is still the primary purpose.
Zoonosis Control	To prevent the transmission of diseases from animals to humans.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
<u>Regulatory Programs</u>	
Abortion Facility Licensing	To protect Texans by promoting quality services and health care practices through competent providers and safe, properly maintained facilities.
Ambulatory Surgical Center Licensing	To ensure the health, safety, and quality of care for patients in licensed ambulatory care facilities.
Asbestos Program	To protect the health of the public from exposure to asbestos during public building renovations and demolitions.
Athletic Trainer Licensing Program	To regulate athletic trainers.
Birthing Center Licensing	To ensure the health, safety, and quality of care for patients in licensed birthing centers.
Board of Examiners of Marriage and Family Therapists	To license and regulate marriage and family therapists.
Board of Social Worker Examiners	To regulate social work professionals.
Bureau for Emergency Management (includes Trauma program.)	To help cities and counties manage and respond to disasters and emergencies by developing emergency management plans and drills to test those plans; to provide technical assistance to, develop standards for, and certify Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel; to license, inspect, and regulate EMS providers; and to develop and monitor statewide emergency medical services and trauma care systems.
Contact Lens Dispensing Permit Program	To regulate contact lens professionals.
Council for Sex Offender Treatment	To develop treatment strategies for sex offenders by evaluating in-state and out-of-state programs, set standards for treatment, and recommend methods of improving programs to meet Council standards.
Dietitian Licensing Program	To protect the public by identifying persons qualified to provide nutrition services.
Drugs and Medical Devices	To provide for minimum standards of licensure (registration) necessary to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs and medical devices manufactured and distributed in Texas. DMD division also regulates medical device salvage, narcotic treatment programs, tattooing/piercing, and tanning facilities.
End Stage Renal Disease Facility Licensing	To ensure the health, safety, and quality of care for patients in licensed end state renal disease facilities.
Environmental Lead	To establish, pursuant to federal requirements, the eligibility of state and local governments for federal lead-based paint abatement funds.
Examiners for Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology	To protect the public from unprofessional conduct by speech-language pathologists.
Examiners in Fitting and Dispensing of Hearing Instruments	To protect public from unscrupulous hearing aide dispensers.
General Sanitation	To enforce laws and rules promulgated to maintain and improve environmental health, basis hygiene, and good sanitation in schools, childcare facilities, youth camps, migrant labor camps, public swimming pools, and public lodging facilities.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
<u>Regulatory Programs</u>	
Hazard Communications	To serve as a state repository for hazardous chemical inventory information and to provide outreach information on the requirements of state and federal right-to-know laws to the regulated community and the public.
Health-related Services Registry Program	To administer a registry for providers who are not otherwise licensed, certified, or registered.
Hospital Licensing	To provide for the development, establishment, and enforcement of standards in the construction, maintenance, and operations of hospitals. Activities include rules development, application, and issuance of licenses, surveys, plan review, construction inspections, and enforcement of regulations.
Indoor Air Quality	To investigate and help solve indoor air quality problems.
Industrial Hygiene Branch	To protect employees in industry from occupational hazards.
Licensed Professional Counselors	To regulate licensed professional counselors.
Manufactured Foods Division	To protect the public from contaminated, adulterated, and misbranded foods through an effective and efficient program of enforcement of Texas food safety laws and regulations
Massage Therapy Registration Program	To ensure that persons claiming to be massage therapists are adequately trained and regulated.
Meat Safety Assurance Division	Provide inspection of livestock slaughter and processed products intended for intrastate commerce, must equal federal requirements. To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the business of transporting, processing, or disposal of renderable raw materials, dead animals and their parts.
Medical Radiologic Technologist Certification	To protect the public from the harmful effects of excessive radiation used for medical purposes.
Milk and Dairy Products Division	To protect the public from diseases transmitted by milk products or frozen desserts.
Optician Registration Program	To license and regulate persons who dispense glasses & contacts lenses.
Perfusionists Licensing Program	To license and regulate perfusionists.
Pharmacy Division	The division receives, stores, repackages, and distributes medication, medical devices, and drug sundry products to the Public Health Regions and participating local health departments (for immunizations, TB and HIV programs, for example). The division is also responsible for maintaining all Class D (Clinic) Pharmacies utilizing central and regional pharmacists to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local pharmaceutical laws.
Product Safety Program	To reduce the incidence of injury, illness, and death related to the use of consumer products, including children's items.
Psychiatric Facility Licensing	To adopt rules and standards to ensure the proper care and treatment of patients in a mental hospital.
Radiation Control — Compliance and Inspection; Radiological Maintenance and Calibration; Registration and Standards.	To regulate radiation sources to protect public and occupational health and the environment. It has expanded to include mammography quality standards and emergency response to accidents involving the release of radioactive materials to the environment.

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY	BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Regulatory Programs	
Respiratory Care Practitioners Certification Program	To protect the public by regulating persons who provide respiratory care.
Retail Foods Division	To fill the inspectional gap of retail food establishments in those areas of the state which are not under local inspection and permitting.
Riding Stables – Zoonosis	To promote humane conditions for equines in a riding stable and public health and safety.
Seafood Safety Division	To control illnesses associated with consumption of molluscan shellfish.
Special Care Facility Licensing	To adopt rules to protect patients in special care facilities.
Texas Board of Licensure for Professional Medical Physicists	To protect the health of the people of Texas from the harmful effects of excessive radiation by ensuring that the privilege of practicing in the field of medical physics is entrusted only to those persons licensed under the Act.
Texas Board of Orthotics and Prosthetics	To protect the public by identifying qualified persons to provide orthotic or prosthetic services.
Texas Midwifery Program	To regulate lay midwives and midwifery schools.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES	PLACE IN TDH ORGANIZATION
Associateship for Community Dynamics and Prevention Strategies	Deputy for Community Health and Prevention
Associateship for Community Health and Resource Development	Deputy for Community Health and Prevention
Associateship for Disease Control and Prevention	Deputy for Public Health Sciences and Quality
Associateship for Environmental and Consumer Health	Deputy for Public Health Sciences and Quality
Associateship for HCF Information, Finance, and Support	Deputy for Health Care Financing
Associateship for Health Care Quality and Standards	Deputy for Public Health Sciences and Quality
Associateship for Human Resources and Support	Deputy for Administration
Associateship for Information Services	Deputy for Administration
Associateship for Programs and Policy – HCF	Deputy for Health Care Financing
Assistant Commissioner for Policy and Planning	Office of the Commissioner
Automation Planning Division – CHRD	Assoc. for Community Health and Resource Development
Bureau of Children's Health	Assoc. for Community Health and Resource Development
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control	Assoc. for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Community Oriented Public Health	Assoc. for Community Dynamics and Prevention Strategies
Bureau of Disease, Injury, and Tobacco Prevention	Assoc. for Community Dynamics and Prevention Strategies
Bureau of Environmental Health	Assoc. for Environmental and Consumer Health
Bureau of Epidemiology	Assoc. for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Financial Services	Deputy for Administration
Bureau of Food and Drug Safety	Assoc. for Environmental and Consumer Health
Bureau of HIV/STD Prevention	Assoc. for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Human Resources	Assoc. for Human Resources and Support
Bureau of Immunizations and Pharmacy Support	Assoc. for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Laboratories	Assoc. for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Licensing and Compliance	Assoc. for Health Care Quality and Standards
Bureau of Nutrition Services	Assoc. for Community Health and Resources Development
Bureau of Policy and Operations (HCF)	Assoc. for HFC Programs and Policy
Bureau of Regional and Local Health Operations	Executive Deputy Commissioner
Bureau of Support Services	Assoc. for Human Resources and Support
Bureau of Vital Statistics	Assoc. for Health Care Quality and Standards

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES	PLACE IN TDH ORGANIZATION
Bureau of Women's Health	Assoc. for Community Health and Resources Development
Commissioner's Office	Board of Health
Deputy for Administration	Office of the Commissioner
Deputy for Community Health and Prevention	Office of the Commissioner
Deputy for Health Care Financing	Office of the Commissioner
Deputy for Public Health Sciences and Quality	Office of the Commissioner
Exec. Dep. Commissioner's Office	Office of the Commissioner
Facilities Management	Bureau of Support Services
Field Operations Automation Division of Information Services (formerly ICES)	Assoc. for Information Systems
Financial Management Division – CHRD	Assoc. for Community Health and Resource Development
Funding Information Center	Bureau of Support Services
HHS Printing	Bureau of Support Services
Internal Audit	Board of Health
Laboratory/ Office Building Project	Assoc. for Human Resources and Support
Materials Acquisition And Management Division	Bureau of Support Services
Office of Board of Health	Executive Deputy Commissioner
Office of Equal Opportunity	Deputy for Administration
Office of General Counsel	Office of the Commissioner
Office of Governmental Relations	Assistant Commissioner for Policy and Planning
Office of Policy & Planning — Federal Funds Policy	Assistant Commissioner for Policy and Planning
Organizational Development and Learning (Human Resources)	Bureau of Human Resources
Process Management	Office of the Commissioner
Reprographics and Library Services	Bureau of Support Services
Support Activities Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Administrative Automation Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Client Services Automation Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Licensing, Certification, & Regulatory Automation Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Systems Programming Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Telecommunications Division	Assoc. for Information Systems
Budget, Revenue, & Reporting Division	Bureau of Financial Services
Fiscal Division	Bureau of Financial Services
Grants Management Division	Bureau of Financial Services

Attachment C-2: Origins of TDH Programs				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Abortion Facility Licensing	1985	Yes	To establish minimum licensure requirements to assure protection of the health and safety of citizens utilizing these services.	
Abstinence Education Program	1997	Yes	To "enable the State to provide abstinence education, and at the option of the State, where appropriate, mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity with a focus on those groups which are most likely to bear children out-of-wedlock."	
Adult Health: Comprehensive Cancer Control Program	1998	Yes	To conduct data-based prioritization for action on Texas Cancer Council's (TCC) state plan—based on communities prioritizing TCC's plan strategies to highest degree possible; to evaluate comprehensive cancer control efforts; to increase collaboration among all stakeholders related to cancer, including those within TDH.	Funded by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through a competitive grant process
Adult Health: Alzheimer's Disease	1988	Yes	To establish support services to aid victims of Alzheimer's and related disorders and their caregivers, to encourage research into the cause, prevention, treatment, and care of victims of Alzheimer's and related disorders.	
Adult Health: Osteoporosis Education and Awareness Program	1995	Yes	To educate public about causes and risk factors for osteoporosis by promoting the awareness and importance of early detection and prevention and identify the most cost effective treatment options.	
Adult Health: Prostate Cancer Education Program	1995	Yes	To educate the public on health benefits of early detection, prevention, and treatment of prostate cancer. Set up advisory committee.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Adult Health: Put Prevention into Practice (PPIP)	1995	No	PPIP came from the desire to switch from individual chronic screens to clinical prevention systems development, to maximize comprehensive clinical preventive services.	Early roots lie in Adult Health program for clinical screening, and in Public Health Promotion for health risk appraisal and health education in 70's. FY 95 Preventive Health Block Grant funding came for PPIP, which began the switch from direct care clinical screening in seven funded sites.
Adult Hemophilia Assistance Program	1977	Yes	To provide financial assistance to medically eligible persons through approved providers in obtaining blood, blood derivatives and concentrates and other substances for use in medical or dental facilities or in the home.	
Ambulatory Surgical Center Licensing	1989	Yes	To establish minimum licensure requirements to assure protection of the health and safety of citizens utilizing these services.	
Animal Control Officer Training	1982	Yes	The purpose of the program was to train animal shelter personnel in animal health and disease control, humane care and treatment of animals, control of animals in an animal shelter, and the transportation of animals.	
Asbestos Program	1987	Yes	To protect the health of the public from exposure to asbestos during public building renovations and demolitions.	
Athletic Trainer Licensing Program	1971	Yes	To regulate athletic trainers.	
Audiology Services (PACT)	1958	Yes	To find, as early as possible, all children with sensory deficits and refer them to appropriate care.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Baby Love Hotline	1988	No	The line was designed to promote access to prenatal care for pregnant women, and as a result of this accessibility to care, reduce infant mortality.	The concept of an Hot-Line for Texas was first conceived as part of the federal grant proposal called Maternal Infant Care Access.
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	1987	No	Collect behavioral risk factor data statewide.	CDC program funded through the Preventive Health Block Grant.
Biochemistry and Genetics Division	1965	Yes	NB Screening- To test newborns for PKU to prevent mental retardation. Screening -- to screen children for medical problems before they become chronic and irreversible.	
Birth Defects Monitoring	1994	Yes	To administer a statewide birth defects registry; to perform cluster and special investigations; to provide referral of affected families to services; to ensure confidentiality of cases and families; to ensure inter-agency cooperation; to engage in research and prevention activities; to provide access to data for outside researchers.	
Birthing Center Licensing	1985	Yes	To establish minimum licensure requirements to assure protection of the health and safety of citizens utilizing services in these facilities.	
Board of Examiners of Marriage and Family Therapists	1991	Yes	To license & regulate marriage & family therapists	
Board of Social Worker Examiners	1981	Yes	The Board regulates the profession of social work through the establishment and enforcement of qualification and standards of practice for licensure and renewal to protect the public from unethical and/or incompetent practitioners.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program	1991	Yes	To reduce mortality from breast and cervical cancer.	Cervical cancer screening program begun in 1973.
Bureau of Kidney Health Care	1976	Yes	To combat kidney disease.	
Bureau of Managed Care (HCF)	1991	Yes	To implement a pilot using Medicaid-managed care as a health care delivery system in an urban and rural area.	Pilot was legislated in 1991; Started as a pilot in 1993.
Bureau of Regional and Local Health Operations	1933	No	In 1933, TDH began contracting with seven local health units. Each local health unit was allotted \$2,500. In dispersing funds to the locals, the Local Health Services division was formed to assist in the development and maintenance of acceptable standards of program activity at the local level.	The Board of Health created the program.
Cancer Registry Division	1979	Yes	Because in 1979 cancer became a reportable disease, the purpose was to maintain a population-based cancer registry.	In 1947, Cancer Control Division begun to provide physician education, diagnosis and treatment, and morbidity and mortality statistics.
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	1999	Yes	The Council on CVD and Stroke was established to develop an effective and resource-efficient plan to reduce the burden of CVD and stroke; develop a database of recommendations for appropriate care and treatment of patients with CVD or stroke.	
Child Fatality Review Teams	1995	Yes	To encourage local fatality review teams.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.					
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments	
Childhood Lead Prevention	1994	No	To provide monitoring and tracking through case management of children with blood lead levels >20 micrograms/deciliter identified through THSteps check ups. Information and referral resources for parents and health care providers of the above children.	Internal program management decision initiated program. Because information on blood lead levels was being provided to TDH, it was decided to track the children to ensure follow up, and develop needed educational materials for providers and parents on the subject.	
Children with Special Health Care Needs	1933	Yes	To help pay for medical care for children with orthopedic problems.		
CHIP Bureau	2000	Yes	To provide basic health insurance coverage for children in Texas who don't qualify for Medicaid.		
Client Services Division (HCF)	1986	No	To set up a hotline to answer the question of Medicaid recipients.	Created as result of the Lockwood lawsuit	
Community & Worksite Wellness Program	1998	Yes	To provide clinical screening services; worked through regional sites and local health departments.	Existed under Adult Health, Preventive Health Block Grant and GR funded.	
Community Health Provider Resources	1973	Yes	To improve access to primary health care providers. In the 1980s the program was expanded to include dentists, mid-level providers, and mental health specialties.		
Community Mobilization	1996	No	To enable communities to improve the health status of residents by facilitating the planning, development, and implementation of a comprehensive health and human services system.	Program was created under the leadership of Dr. David Smith (former Commissioner), who advocated community development activities for Community Oriented Primary Care (COPC).	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Contact Lens Dispensing Permit	1997	Yes	To protect the public by regulating health professionals who dispense contact lenses.	
Continuing Medical Education /Disease Prevention News	1993	No	To provide public and private health professionals with current, accurate, and practical information regarding the status of and recommendations for preventing adverse public health conditions in Texas.	PHPE began in August, 1993 with the inception of the TDH CME Program which was joined with the Disease Prevention News (DPN), TDH's biweekly morbidity and mortality newsletter. DPN has been published at TDH under various names since the early 1940's.
Council for Sex Offender Treatment	1983	Yes	To respond to the treatment community. Primary role was to determine the need for a state-administered program for treating sex offenders.	Concil was transferred to TDH during the 76th Legislature.
CSHCN Case Management	1979	Yes	Provide comprehensive case management to assist eligible recipients gain access to medically necessary and appropriate medical, social, educational and other services.	
Dental Health	1936	Yes	To protect and promote dental health of the citizens of Texas.	
Device Distributors and Manufacturers	1996	Yes	Provide for minimum standards of licensure necessary to ensure the safety and efficacy of devices manufactured and distributed in the state.	
Diabetes Council	1983	Yes	The Texas Diabetes Council coordinates professional, private, public, voluntary and consumer interests in Texas to improve the provision of services to persons with diabetes and their families.	
Dietitian Licensing	1983	Yes	To protect the public by identifying qualified persons to provide nutrition services.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Division of Emergency Preparedness	1965	Yes	Civil Defense	
Division of Medical Appeals and Provider Resolution (HCF)	1987	Yes	To adjudicate Medicaid provider claims and medical necessity disputes independent of the Utilization Review Division as required by state and federal rules.	
Drugs and Medical Devices	1961	Yes	To provide for minimum standards of licensure necessary to ensure the safety and efficacy of devices manufactured and distributed in Texas and of drugs manufactured and distributed in Texas.	Division also includes Narcotic Treatment , Salvage Establishment and Broker, Tanning Facility, and Tatoo Studio programs.
End State Renal Disease Facility Licensing	1995	Yes	To establish minimum licensure requirements to assure protection of the health and safety of citizens utilizing these services.	
Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology Division	1975	Yes	To assess public health impact of environmental exposures and to make recommendations related to reducing exposures and protect public's health.	
Environmental Lead	1996	Yes	To establish, pursuant to federal requirements, the eligibility of state and local governments for federal lead-based paint abatement funds.	
Environmental Sciences	1940s	Yes	To test drinking water.	Program began in 1940s, division named 1996; in 1998, Occupational Conditions Reporting Act (H&S 99.1)
Epilepsy Program	1981	Yes	To provide diagnostic treatment and support services to eligible persons with epilepsy.	
EPSDT Dental	1985	Yes	To protect and promote dental health of children participating in Texas HealthSteps Program (Medicaid).	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Examiners in Fitting and Dispensing of Hearing Instruments	1969	Yes	To protect public from unscrupulous hearing aide dispensors.	
Family Planning	1968	Yes	To establish a coordinated family planning program charged with distributing family planning funds to agency providers to deliver direct, high quality and comprehensive family planning and reproductive health care services, and to ensure appropriate statewide allocation of those funds according to the population-in-need.	The goals of family planning and reproductive health services were to prevent high risk, unintended pregnancies, improve maternal health and to reduce infant mortality.
Fluoridation Program	1979	Yes	To implement and maintain fluoridation of community water systems.	
General Sanitation	1960s	Yes	In the early 1960s, it was decided to create a General Sanitation Division by combining activities such as institutional sanitation, rodent & vector control, and environmental sanitation.	
Genetics	1978	Yes	To replace lost federal funds to provide genetic services that went to universities.	
Hansen's Disease	1984	Yes	To prevent the spread of the disease.	
Hantavirus and Emerging Diseases	1993	No	To investigate and control Hantavirus and other emerging diseases within the state of Texas.	With the first on-set of Hantavirus activity within the state, an Investigative (Rapid) Response Team (RRT or IRT) was formed to investigate these outbreaks.
Hazard Communication	1986	Yes	The original purpose of the program was to provide outreach and enforcement on both worker and community right-to-know provisions of state law.	
Health Professions Resource Center	1989	Yes	To establish a comprehensive health professions resource center for the collection and analysis of educational and employment trends for health professions.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Health Related Services Registry	1990	Yes	To register providers who are not otherwise licensed, certified, or registered.	
HIV/STD--Clinical Resources Division	1987	Yes	To provide AZT to AIDS sufferers at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Income guidelines.	THMP received a small federal grant.
HIV/STD--Epidemiology	1940's	Yes	To provide active and passive HIV/AIDS and STD disease and health status surveillance for the state of Texas; to collect, maintain, analyze, interpret and disseminate epidemiologic data on HI/AIDS and STD disease morbidity and mortality in Texas.	Since the 1940's TDH has had STD surveillance capacity. In 1983 the Texas Board of Health added AIDS to the list of reportable conditions and the CDC gave funds to TDH (Bureau of Epidemiology) for AIDS surveillance activities.
HIV/STD--Health Resources	1995	Yes	The STD components of the program initially exist to control and prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, prior to the advent of HIV/AIDS. When the AIDS epidemic was recognized, the AIDS Division was created to address the control and prevention of AIDS.	
Hospital Licensing	1959	Yes	To protect and promote the public health by providing for the development, establishment of certain standards in the construction, maintenance, and operation of hospitals.	
Immunization Division	1960s (late)	Yes	To vaccinate children against rubella and measles.	
Indigent Health Care	1986	Yes	To define counties' responsibilities for the poor.	
Indoor Air Quality	1988 (before)	No	To investigate and help solve indoor air quality problems.	As part of the Industrial Hygiene Program.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Industrial Hygiene	1970 (Before)	Yes	To protect employees in industry from occupational hazards.	Program started prior to 1970. (no available records--was probably started in 1945, the year of the original state legislation.)
Infectious disease Epidemiology & Surveillance; Neural Tube Defects	1992	Yes	Use the principles of epidemiology to reduce infectious disease morbidity and mortality among the people of Texas. Chapter 81 provides the Board of Health with the authority to adopt rules concerning the reporting of communicable diseases.	TDH has collected/collated statistics for infectious disease morbidity since the 1900s and began publishing these statistics weekly in the 1940s. The IDEAS Division was created in July '93 under the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control. The TNTD Project was created in the Fall '92 under the same Bureau.
Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance	1983 Approx.	No	To learn about the epidemiology of injuries in the state.	The Bureau Chief of Disease Control and Prevention (Dr. Tom Betz) noticed that there were too many injury deaths occurring and resources needed to be directed towards this public health problem.
Licensed Professional Counselors	1981	Yes	To regulate licensed professional counselors.	
Manufactured Foods Division	1964	Yes	To protect the public from contaminated, adulterated, and misbranded foods through an effective and efficient program of enforcement of Texas food safety laws and regulations.	Program as a part of Food and Drugs began in 1964, became a division in 1994.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Massage Therapy Registration Program	1985	Yes	Established requirements for the registration & regulation of persons providing massage therapy services: to ensure that persons claiming to provide or providing massage therapy are adequately trained and regulated.	
Meat Safety Assurance	1967	Yes	Provide inspection of livestock slaughter and processed products intended for intrastate commerce, must equal federal requirements. To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the business of transporting, processing, or disposal of renderable raw materials, dead animals and their parts.	
Medical Radiologic Technologist Certification	1987	Yes	To protect the health and safety of the people of Texas from the harmful effects of excessive radiation used for medical purposes.	
Medically Dependent Children Program	1984	Yes	To prevent institutionalization of children.	
Medical Transportation Program	1975	Yes	To ensure that transportation to allowable health care program medical services is available for all eligible (Medicaid, CSHCN-CIDC, and TICP) clients in the state who have no other means of transportation.	
Microbiological Services Division (lab)	1912	No	To provide lab support for the identification of communicable disease (ie. TB, STD, HIV, Rabies).	Established by Board of Health.
Milk and Dairy	1937	Yes	The original purpose of the Milk and Dairy Program within the Food and Drug Division was to provide oversight, technical support, and attempt to establish a statewide source of milk that could go into interstate commerce.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Newborn Screening Follow-up	1965	Yes	To track and follow-up infants that screened positive for PKU.	
Office of Border Health	1993	Yes	Emphasis on environmental and consumer health.	
Office of Communications	1979	No	To manage the news and information about the department and to perform some public health promotion functions.	The program evolved over many years, with the communications functions residing in several offices throughout the department.
Office of Equal Opportunity	1992	Yes	"No person in the United States shall; on the ground of race, color, sex, religion, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."	The Civil Rights Act was passed by Congress in 1964. TDH had historically used an EEO Committee and a Grievance Committee to resolve issues. The Office of Civil Rights was created in 1992.
Office of Governmental Relations	1980s	No	Coordination-- to act as liaison with state and federal governments, track legislation.	Created as Office of Inter-governmental Policy due to perceived need to have one contact point in relations with state and federal legislators.
Office of Language Services	1990	No	To supply translation of English documents (public health) into Spanish	The need was identified within the Department.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Office of Minority Health Initiatives	1993	Yes	Assume a leadership role in working or contracting with state and federal agencies, universities, private interest groups, communities, foundations, and offices of minority health to develop minority health initiatives, including bilingual communications; and maximize use of existing resources without duplicating existing efforts.	N/A
Office of Policy & Planning--Data Development and Management Div.	1995	Yes	Regarding hospital data collection, the federal Hill-Burton Program required states to develop an annual plan for the construction of hospitals. TDH began collecting data from hospitals to acquire information necessary to prepare the plan.	
Office of Policy & Planning--Federal Funds Policy	1992	No	Primary duties were processing of programs' grant applications and maintenance of comprehensive TDH grants database, and PHBG coordination. Additional duty entailed promotion of reimbursement programs thru 3rd part billing for services by regional clinics and locals. (e.g.. Undertaking Medicaid state plan amendments such as maternity clinic services and Medicare billing for influenza and Pneumococcal vaccines, which had been covered by GR).	Created by taking federal funds component of Grants Management Division and placing it in Bureau of State Health Data and Policy Analysis,
Office of Policy & Planning--Health Demographics & Forecasting	1996	Yes	To provide demographic and other statistical support to the planning process	Unit established in FY 97, but demographic activities had been going on for a long time, since start of bureau in mid-1970s; forecasting since 1996.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Office of Policy & Planning--Planning and Policy Analysis	1975	Yes	Texas designated TDH as the State Health Planning and Development Agency, and the unit was created to perform that duty and staff the Statewide Health Coordinating Council.	
Optician Registration	1991	Yes	To licensing people who dispense glasses & contacts.	
Oral Rabies and Vaccination Program	1995	Yes	The Oral Rabies Vaccination Program was developed to contain or reduce the spread of epizootic rabies in susceptible wildlife populations through the use of oral rabies vaccine. Successful completion of the program will save health care dollars and prevent the further loss of human life to canine and gray fox strains of the rabies virus.	Directive from Commissioner of Health
Perfusionists Licensing	1994	Yes	To license and regulate perfusionists.	
Pharmacy Division	1981	Yes	To obtain Class D Clinic Pharmacy licensure for the Public Health Region Headquarters and participating Local Health Department headquarters and to ensure TDH compliance with all local, state and federal drug laws.	
Policy Initiatives & Assessment Utilization Services (HCF)	1965 (PI) 1982 (AUS)	Yes	PI--To monitor, develop, plan, coordinate, policy changes for the acute care portion of the state wide program. AUS--To provide medical utilization service to the Texas Medicaid Program.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Primary Health Care Program	1985	Yes	The goals of PHC are to enable communities to identify, design and implement comprehensive primary care services for the medically indigent persons in communities across Texas. Through contracts with local entities, PHC provides limited funding to leverage other federal, state, and local resources toward the development of a coordinated local health and human services system.	
Product Safety Program	1972	Yes	To reduce the incidence of injury, illness and death related to the use of consumer products, including children's items.	
Psychiatric Hospital Licensing	1993	Yes	To adopt rules and standards to ensure the proper care and treatment of patients in a mental hospital.	
Public Health Nursing	1922	No	Promote and protect the health of the population	This program has evolved at TDH since early twentieth century.
Public Health Nutrition Program	1970	Yes	Provide nutrition technical assistance and training to public health professionals; provide individual nutrition counseling to high-risk clients in TDH regional clinics.	The Nutrition Services division was "activated" in 1970. In 1971 it was under Preventive Medical Services Section. In 1972, it was part of MCH under the special Health Services area which was under the Deputy Commissioner for Program Planning.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Public Health Promotion	1970	Yes	In the 1970's the original focus of the program was to provide direct support to local health departments and create educational programs. In the 1980's PHP focused on certain risk behaviors and centralized public health promotion activities.	In the 1970's there was a Division of Public Health Education. In the 1980's it became known as Public Health Promotion. In 1995 it became a program.
PWI Case Management	1991	Yes	To reduce morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and infants, encourage the use of cost-effective medical care and make referrals to appropriate providers.	
Quality and Regulatory Affairs (lab)	1999	No	To conduct quality assurance of reviews, results, processing of samples, trends, policies and procedures, EPA compliance.	Division created in 1999 but function goes back to the 60s.
Quality Assurance Monitoring	1994	No	To standardize, coordinate and streamline monitoring process for programs at TDH.	In 1993 there was an audit by the State Auditor's Office which cited TDH for not conducting monitoring activities.
Refugee Health Screening	1975	Yes	To bring newly arrived official refugees into the public health system for health screening, identification of health conditions, and referral to appropriate public health clinics and/or other health providers for follow-up.	Temporary program for Vietnamese refugees established in 1975
Request Processing Division (Vital Statistics)	1994	No	Customers provided direct record services (birth, death, verification of marriage and divorce, etc.)	The program's activities began in 1903. The Division of Records Service/Request Processing was created 1994.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Research & Public Health Assessment Division (R&PHA)	1994	No	Development and design of data collection tools/systems for reporting and epidemiology on women, infant, children and children with special health care needs.	Each categorical budget that contributes to R&PHA had some form of mandated research & statistical reporting, which required staffing. The development of a cross-functional division began in 1994 initially merging CDC automation in MCH's Statistics, Epidemiology & Automation.
Respiratory Care Practitioners Certification	1985	Yes	Protect public by regulating persons who perform respiratory care.	
Retail Foods Division	1995	Yes	To fill the inspection gap of retail food establishments in those areas of the state which are not under local inspection and permitting.	
Riding Stables	1991	Yes	To promote humane conditions for equines in a riding stable and public health and safety.	
School Health Program	1985	Yes	Provide competitive grant process and technical assistance; seed money to build infrastructure; a 3 year grant	In 1985, the spinal examination program was created under legislation; the school health program was added in 1993. In 1999, HB 2202 provided specific funding allocations of Title V for School based clinics.
Seafood Safety Division	1925	Yes	To control illnesses associated with consumption of molluscan shellfish.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Special Care Facility Licensing	1989	Yes	To license those facilities that provide a continuum of nursing or medical care or services primarily to persons with AIDS or other terminal illnesses.	
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	1974	Yes	To provide, up to the authorization levels set forth supplemental foods and nutrition education through any eligible local agency that applies for participation in the program. The program shall serve as an adjunct to good health care, during critical times of growth and development to prevent the occurrence of health problems, including drug abuse and improve the health of these persons.	
Statistical Services Division - Vital Statistics	1903	Yes	To develop, analyze, and distribute public health data derived from records of vital events.	
Support Services (Lab)	1993	No	Administratively support activities of the lab.	
Take Time for Kids	1996	No	To decrease child abuse and to promote child health and safety.	Created by BOH as part of Strategic Plan. The planning and development was to be done by a statewide team of agencies, businesses, child advocates, and implemented under guidance of TDH's MCH Bureau.
Texas Board of Licensure for Professional Medical Physicists	1991	Yes	To protect people from harmful effects of excessive radiation by ensuring that only those licensed may practice.	
Texas Board of Orthotics and Prosthetics	1997	Yes	To protect the public by identifying qualified persons to provide orthotic or prosthetic services.	

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Texas Breastfeeding Initiative	1998	No	To increase breastfeeding rates in Texas to meet national objectives of 75% breastfeeding at hospital discharge and 50% still breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum.	This initiative was created by Dr. Archer.
Texas Health Steps (EPSDT)	1972	Yes	To provide early and periodic screening and diagnosis of eligible Medicaid recipients under age 21 to ascertain physical and mental defects and to provide treatment to correct or ameliorate defects and chronic conditions found.	
Texas Health Steps Case Management	1998	Yes	To comply with Federal mandate of case management to THSteps (EPSDT) clients.	
Texas Midwifery Program	1983	Yes	To establish training requirements for midwives; identify midwives currently practicing; study to decide whether to make relation mandatory.	
Texas Poison Center Network	1993	Yes	To provide poison control services.	
Texas Volunteer Health Corps and Texas Alliance for Healthier Communities	1981	Yes	A governmental entity that provides human services shall use volunteers, if feasible, to assist in providing human services of high quality.	
Title V Population Based Services	1996	Yes	To establish pilot projects for the development of community-originated population-based services to the MCH populations in Texas and to build the TDH infrastructure for support of those services	Additionally developed in response to fiscal concerns related to decreasing state allocation for MCH services and need to more efficiently utilize Title V dollars in light of those anticipated changes.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Tobacco Prevention and Control	1986	No	Upon the creation of a toll-free hotline established from a grant from the Texas Cancer Council, TDH began customer service requests concerning tobacco issues. It was a reactive program. Today OTPC has regional and Central Office staff that promote and conduct tobacco prevention and control activities on the state and local levels.	Since tobacco is the number one preventable cause of death, the Public Health Promotion program established one staff to address the issue. In 1992 the Texas Cancer Council funded OTPC to hire four (4) regional staff to conduct tobacco prevention and control activities. In 1994, CDC funded OTPC with an additional four (4) regional staff to duplicate the activities in the rest of the public health regions. A regional partnership began and is still maintained today.
Traffic Safety Program (aka Safe Riders)	1985	No	Increase use of child safety seats in order to decrease deaths of children in motor vehicle crashes, the major killer of children 14 and under.	Grant funding by Texas Dept. of Transportation in 1985. Originally program was housed in Public Health Promotion.
Tuberculosis Elimination	1908	No	To control then move towards eradication of tuberculosis from Texas.	In 1908 the Texas Anti-tuberculosis Association was organized as a quasi-official branch of the Board of Health. The TB program was begun to collect disease data and monitor morbidity rates within the state.

Attachment C-2 Continued.				
Program Name	Year Program Began	Specific State or Federal Mandate?	Original Purpose	If No Legislation, How Began/ Comments
Vendor Drug Program	1971	Yes	To save on some other Medicaid costs; to help get Medicaid services for the needy and provide outpatient drugs considered important.	
Vital Registration Division	1907	Yes	To register original vital records in the Bureau of Vital Records for the State of Texas. The state office has birth and death records since 1903, marriage applications since 1966, and divorce applications since 1968.	
Wholesale Drugs Program	1961	Yes	To provide for minimum standards of licensure to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs manufactured and distributed in Texas.	
WIC Farmer's Market	1988	Yes	1) To provide additional resources in the form of fresh, nutritious, unprepared foods (fruits and vegetables) from farmers' markets to women, infants, and children who are nutritionally at risk and who are participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). 2) To expand the awareness, use of and sales at farmers' markets.	
Zoonosis Control	1969	No	Prevent the transmission of diseases from animals to humans	Zoonosis control was established as an enlargement of the TDH Cooperative Meat Inspection program.

